

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I await the return of the Senator from Alaska, who I believe would like to object to a unanimous consent agreement I may seek.

If the Senator from Connecticut is waiting, perhaps we can extend morning business for a few minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business has been extended.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, Senator STEVENS and I will have a joint statement on an unrelated matter.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if my friend from Connecticut will yield, morning business has been extended until 11:15, with time evenly divided between Senator STEVENS and Senator DODD. I think everybody will get their wish, because Senator STEVENS will be here momentarily to make a statement and, following Senator STEVENS, Senator DODD will make a statement.

Mr. MCCAIN. I apologize to the Chair. I thought when I left the floor that morning business had expired at 11 a.m.

I will await 11:15.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I know my colleague from Alaska is going to come here shortly to share some thoughts and comments with me this morning. I will begin in order to move things along.

#### GIFT TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise—and will be joined by my friend and colleague from Alaska—to speak about a remarkable gift that was made to our wonderful country yesterday.

Yesterday, it was announced that the Library of Congress—the greatest library in the world—would receive the single largest gift in its history—\$60 million—to promote scholarly excellence. Like a university, the center will have endowed chairs in a number of fields.

The remarkable gift by a remarkable person will also establish a \$1 million annual prize for lifetime achievement in scholarly endeavors.

The gift has been made by a wonderful man whom I have known for many years and for whom I have great admiration, John Kluge. He is also a very good friend of the Senator from Alaska.

John Kluge immigrated to our shores from Germany nearly eight decades ago.

He began his working life selling shoes, clothes, and stationery, and moved up from there to become one of our nation's most successful businessmen. Like many others whose lives followed a similar path, Mr. Kluge has decided to give something back to the country that has given him so much

over his years of living in this Nation. His remarkable gift of \$60 million will benefit all Americans by raising standards of scholarly excellence, and blazing new paths of knowledge in areas of science, the humanities, and the social sciences.

It will also, in my view, be immensely beneficial to our institutions of government. Those of us who serve in those institutions will have the benefit of the fresh, bold thinking that men and women of scholarly achievement can bring to the most pressing challenges that we face as a nation. Hopefully, this gift will contribute to making our nation even more prosperous and just in the years to come.

Perhaps most importantly, however, this gift stands as testimony to the unique and ongoing promise of America. Every day, we are reminded by events large and small that this is an extraordinary country. Our is a country that—despite its problems—offers individuals a level of freedom, equality, and dignity unsurpassed anywhere else on the planet, or indeed, in the history of the world. That is why people risk their lives to come to our shores.

That is why we are the inspiration for people who in fact yesterday rose up against tyranny—the people of Yugoslavia—on the shores of the Balkans.

The extraordinarily generous gift given yesterday by Mr. Kluge to the Library of Congress reminds all Americans that ours is a land of limitless possibility—a land where even the most humble can go on to achieve great success. And it is a gift that reminds each one of us that, in our own way, we have an opportunity and an obligation to give back to the country that has given us so much. Because more than anything else, America is the sum of the acts of selfless patriotism of its people. Any time we are reminded of that fact, my colleagues, we receive a gift whose value far exceeds its monetary sum.

John Kluge gave such a gift yesterday, as he has on countless other occasions.

In addition to this remarkable gift which John Kluge gave to the Library of Congress, he has helped raise \$48 million in private funds for the Library on previous occasions to establish an electronic enterprise, the National Digital Library, with which my colleague from Alaska has been deeply involved. Congress appropriated an additional \$15 million for that program.

Over the years, he has given \$13 million of his own money to the Library, including \$5 million to kick start the digital library.

John Kluge was the major contributor who orchestrated the wonderful 200th celebration of the Library of Congress.

He has given millions of dollars to other wonderful causes, universities, and other worthwhile enterprises.

I have known John Kluge for years and years. He was a wonderful friend of my parents. I have spent an awful lot of time with him over a number of years, particularly in the last number of months. He truly is a great American, truly a great patriot, and his wonderful contribution is going to make the Library of Congress an even greater institution in the years to come than it has been.

I wanted to take a minute to express the gratitude of all of us, my constituents, and all Americans to John Kluge for his remarkable contribution to our Nation.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, yesterday, as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, it was my privilege to join Vice Chairman BILL THOMAS and Dr. James Billington out by our Ohio Clock to announce the largest gift in the history of our Library in 200 years. There has never been a greater gift to the Library of Congress.

As the Senator from Connecticut has said, John W. Kluge is a marvelous individual who is renowned in the international corporate community as one of the Library's staunchest supporters and most devoted people to the Madison Council. As a matter of fact, he was the founder of the Madison Council. He has now given the Library a gift of another \$60 million.

Mr. Kluge's leadership in the Madison Council has enabled the Library to raise a total of \$222 million in private donations for the Library over the last 10 years. His contributions alone amount to \$73 million.

Yesterday's gift of \$60 million will establish The John W. Kluge Center and Prize in the Human Sciences which will endow 5 scholarly chairs, and fellows, and will recognize areas of study not currently covered by the Noble prize structure. The Center will endow chairs in areas such as American law and government, American cultures and societies, technology and society, and modern culture. The Librarian will make the appointments in consultation with the Library's Scholars Council, and the first chairs will be awarded in 2001.

The Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences will include areas of study not covered by the Nobel Prize, including areas such as history, anthropology, sociology, literary and artistic criticism. Strangely enough, I had been discussing with one of my esteemed friends a similar type of approach to cover areas not covered by our Nobel Prize process. The prize will be a cash award of \$1 million.

In addition, the award ceremony will recognize a lifetime of achievement in the Intellectual Arts, just as the Kennedy Center Honors recognize lifetime achievement in the performing arts. As Dr. Billington noted, "the Kluge Center will help bridge the divide between

the academic and political worlds, between knowledge and power.” He summed up the need for the Center best when he said, “We need broader and deeper exchanges; to make time for greater contemplation, what Milton called ‘wisdom’s best nurse’.”

I speak for all of the Joint Committee members in saying that we are deeply grateful for the support the Library has received from Mr. Kluge, and the private sector under Dr. Billington’s leadership. Over this past year, and in celebration of the Library’s Bicentennial, the private sector has supported hundreds of activities. With Mr. Kluge’s extraordinary gift of \$60 million, the total amount of gifts and donations to the Library during its bicentennial year from the private sector, particularly the Madison Council, totals \$106 million.

On behalf of the Joint Committee on the Library, I extend Congress’ deepest thanks to John Kluge, and all of the members of the Madison Council. Their generosity has been outstanding. It has helped to make possible the digital initiatives at the Library, and has added priceless collections over the past 10 years. The nation owes Mr. Kluge a debt of gratitude for his generous support. I ask that a copy of the remarks that Mr. Kluge made regarding his gift be included in the RECORD as well as an article that appeared in the New York Times. It is my hope that Members will read his remarks. They are significant. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOHN KLUGE’S REMARKS AT THE TEA HOSTED  
BY SENATOR TED STEVENS

Thank you, Dr. Billington.

I have known the Librarian of Congress, Jim Billington, for ten years and during that time, my admiration for him and faith in him as the head of our national library have multiplied many times over. Dr. Billington came to the Library with a great vision of what the Library could be and should be in our new global society. He knew that the vast knowledge contained in the Library, if made available to all, could enrich and enlighten the lives of people everywhere. He knew that the Library of Congress is something that every American can be deeply proud of—a symbol of our open democratic society; and a visible promise from our lawmakers that whatever information is available to them is also freely available to everyone. And he knew that visitors to the Library would come away inspired by it and proud that the most beautiful building in Washington, perhaps in the country, is a library. It has been a privilege for all of us on the Madison Council to join with the Congress in helping the librarian fulfill his vision.

We have seen the Library transformed—from a great, but under-used

and little known federal institution, to an open and universally accessible resource for students, scholars and learners everywhere. This exciting transformation, and my confidence in the Librarian and his talented staff, have led to my decision to endow a center for scholarship and a prize in the human sciences which were just announced. My deepest wish—as a person who came to this country as a child with almost nothing and has enjoyed the freedom to try new things, to take risks and at least sometimes to succeed—is to make a contribution that helps others have the same kind of opportunity. I hope that the scholars who come to this center to grapple with some of the most important issues of our time and future times, will have the same wish—to use their talents and brains to better the world.

My deepest wish—as a person who came to this country as an 8 year old—and I must tell you the only possession I had was a Dresden horse which I still have in my bedroom at Morvan in Charlottesville, VA and when I get just too self-important, I look at that horse and know exactly where I came from and it has kept me grounded, I hope, all my life and that has been 86 years and I have enjoyed the freedom to try new things, to take risks, and at least sometimes succeed—is to make a contribution that helps others.

Thank you Madison Council members for making the Library a priority in your lives. Your dedication over the past ten years has paid off richly for a great American institution and for the nation.

Mr. STEVENS. He made those remarks at the time he announced this award yesterday in our presence in the Mansfield Room in the Senate.

I also ask unanimous consent an article from the New York Times pertaining to this gift be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 5, 2000]  
\$60 MILLION GIFT IS MADE TO LIBRARY OF  
CONGRESS

(By Francis X. Clines)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4.—The Library of Congress has just received the largest single donation in its history, \$60 million, and Dr. James H. Billington, the librarian, is eagerly preparing to spend it repairing relations between “the thinkers and the doers,” between a resident panel of visiting senior scholars he plans for the library and the politicians across the street in the Capitol.

“These two worlds just kind of fell apart in the 60’s and haven’t really come back together again,” Dr. Billington said as he explained his new program for the ultimate mix in political town and academic gown.

He plans rotating far-flung scholars to Washington to pursue fresh research and play a “catalytic” intellectual role for Congress, the primary user of the national library.

Beginning next year, the program will endow eight senior chairs plus a dozen fel-

lowships for younger scholars. And most prominently, it will create a \$1 million prize for intellectual excellence in the human sciences, a field that Dr. Billington feels is neglected by the Nobel prizes.

“We’re trying to celebrate and facilitate not just the life of the mind, but also the role of the life of the mind in the life of the republic,” he said of the new scholar center, which will be named after its benefactor, John W. Kluge.

A billionaire entrepreneur and philanthropist, Mr. Kluge heads the library’s Madison Council, which has been enlisting advisers and donors from the private sector for the past decade. After helping the library raise about \$160 million in the last 10 years from others, Mr. Kluge, now 85 and chairman of the Metromedia International telecommunications and entertainment company, has donated \$60 million to it himself.

Based around the great hall in the library’s newly refurbished Jefferson building, the center—which will be formally announced on Thursday—is to set aside suites of offices and meeting rooms for the scholars and lawmakers. The hope is they will intermingle for whatever discussions they please about ideas large or small, pressing or serendipitous.

“You can’t legislate or buy depth but we’re making some probes,” said Dr. Billington, a 71-year-old historian and Russian specialist who diplomatically stressed that he has nothing against the capital city’s hedgerows of think tanks and flocks of talking heads all now operating in the name of thoughtfulness.

Still, he said, “a deeper immersion” and interplay between scholarly ideas and political curiosity is needed. “There is already a great deal of applied intellect in this city, even if a lot of it is in lobbying and advocacy.”

He vowed to reach out for scholars not usually associated with a Washington intellectual life top-heavy with economists and political scientists.

The initial senior scholars are to be chosen within the next year, with the first Kluge prize for intellectual excellence likely in 2002. Those under consideration will be vetted from assorted disciplines by Dr. Billington and an advisory council of scholars led by his deputy at the library, Dr. Prosser Gifford.

Dr. Billington declined to speculate on choices. But he said the standard would ideally be of the sort set by two scholars he had previously coaxed into serving the library briefly—Vyacheslav Ivanov, the linguist and lecturer on semiotics, and the late philosopher Isaiah Berlin.

The eight specialties to be covered by the senior chairs are broadly defined along the library’s separate collections to include the culture and society of the Northern (advanced) and Southern (less developed) Hemispheres; technology’s interaction with society, American law and governance; education; international relations; American history and ethics; and modern culture, including the library’s formidable collections of music and films.

“What we’re trying to do is to make sure you get Greece into Rome,” said Dr. Billington, the 13th librarian of Congress in the two century-history of the institution.

“What’s fascinating is that the link between learning and lawmaking was here from the beginning,” he said, describing how the first joint committee was created by the founding Congress to run the library.

Scholars have at least as much to gain in the untapped resources of the library as in

the interaction with lawmakers, Dr. Billington said. He noted, for example, the thousands of unread copyrighted novels in the library's archive of more than 120 million items.

"I tell my friends in academia that instead of deconstructing novels that everybody used to enjoy before you started writing about them, how about coming down and discovering the unpublished novels that nobody has read," he wryly added.

"There is no magic bullet for interacting doers and thinkers," he conceded, but he expressed faith in the idea of simply bringing "some of the scholars scattered all over the country directly into the library" that members of Congress use—"people who already have a life of scholarly accomplishment but who might be capable of distilling some wisdom in roaming across the rich variety of things at the library."

Reviewing the institution's virtues, he cited its several hundred book cataloguers as rich foragers. "They're my hidden heroes," he said.

"It's going to be additive, it's going to be catalytic," Dr. Billington insisted. "It's not a little empire, or a university or a new think tank."

"It's going to have an ever changing group of people," he added, with most of them staying for a year or so. "It will work in that way America does things best—not with a giant prefixed plan that you sit around and debate in the abstract, but by working on the human elements and hoping that things will jell."

Mr. STEVENS. One of the interesting things about John Kluge's remarks was when he referred to himself as a young boy who came to this country at the age of 8 as an immigrant and he had one possession. It was a small Dresden figurine; it was a horse. That is all he owned when he came to this country.

Today, as Senator DODD has said, through the process of freedom in this country and his basic knowledge as a human being, he is one of the richest men in the world. I think to be in the man's presence is an honor. He is one of the great people of this country.

Yesterday, after I attended this ceremony and was going back on the subway, one of the operators of the subway noticed I was smiling. That is strange around this place, as people know. I said: Yes, I've just been to a delightful ceremony. I told him that this man came to this country as an immigrant boy of 8 with one little possession, that he still has, had amassed this great fortune, and he had just given the Library of Congress \$60 million.

The driver of the subway said: He came here with nothing? I said: That is right. And he has just given this great gift to the Library? And I said: That is right. And he said: That man is truly blessed.

That is my feeling about John Kluge. He is a truly blessed man.

Mr. DODD. I thank my colleague for his wonderful comments about John Kluge.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRIST). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### VICE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I went to Danville, KY, last evening, and I thought both JOE LIEBERMAN and DICK CHENEY did an admirable job in presenting their respective points of view during the Vice Presidential debate.

It will be understandable if I express a certain amount of parochial pride in the performance of my colleague and friend from Connecticut, JOE LIEBERMAN, who I thought did a magnificent job in laying out in civil, polite, and in a courteous way, the differences between the two teams, the two parties, and the candidates for the Presidency of the United States of America.

I think all Americans benefited last night as a result of the very eloquent, precise, thoughtful, and clear presentations. So it seems fitting for me to take a minute to commend them both, particularly my colleague from Connecticut. When young people around the country are thinking about politics and wonder whether good examples are out there, it is my hope that they might be shown by their history teachers, the Vice Presidential debate of the year 2000. Indeed, it was a wonderful example of how people of significant differences of opinion and points of view can have a worthwhile, informative discussion and debate of critical issues that face the future of our Nation.

I commend both, particularly my good friend and colleague from Connecticut. There is a collective sense of pride over the junior Senator from Connecticut. I may not call him "junior" Senator much longer, but I want to tell my colleagues how very proud I was of his performance.

#### WORK REMAINS

Mr. DODD. I want to say briefly before the time runs out, I have great admiration for the work Senator STEVENS has done as chairman of the Appropriations Committee. It is a tough job. We all know how hard he works and how hard he tries to work out the differences in the spending bills. I have great respect for him and the work he has done as chairman of that committee.

That said, I also would be remiss if I did not mention that there are several important matters, generally speaking, that we have not addressed. We are about to wrap up, to finish over the next few days, with maybe one or two votes left, I am told.

I am saddened that, despite the efforts of Senator STEVENS, the leaders, and others, the Senate has thus far failed to act on several other important matters, including the 39 million seniors who will go without prescription drug benefits under Medicare. That is a great loss. We could have done it this year, and we didn't.

More than 11 million working families will not get the benefit of an increase in the minimum wage. That is a great loss for those people. Mr. President, 53 million children go to school every day in this country, and for the first time in 35 years we were not able to pass the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to try to improve the quality of schools, reduce class sizes, and come up with good afterschool programs.

So, 53 million children lose, 11 million working people don't get an increase in the minimum wage, and 39 million seniors fail to get prescription drug benefits. I think it is a sad day indeed. We could have passed these measures, and we didn't. I am deeply saddened by it, as I think the American people are as well.

While I commend Senator STEVENS and members of the Appropriations Committee, including my colleague from Nevada, HARRY REID, and the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, Mr. BYRD, who have worked tirelessly to get the appropriations work done, the fact of the matter is, a great deal of America's business has gone unattended.

Mr. President, I regret that the leadership of this Congress has failed thus far to act on these and other crucial priorities. If we can find two weeks to debate renaming National Airport, if we can spend many days debating whether to provide estate tax relief to the 44,000 most affluent Americans, then I would hope that in these waning days of this Congress we could find the time to consider the needs of America's children, seniors, and working families.

I yield the floor.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 3059

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I come back to try to resolve this issue. Before I ask for another unanimous consent agreement with some different language, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of Transportation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION,  
Washington, DC, October 6, 2000.

Hon. JOHN MCCAIN,  
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science,  
and Transportation,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate my views regarding the penalty structure for Department of Transportation regulatory agencies such as the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). I expressed these views in testimony on the Firestone tire recall before the full committee on September 12, 2000.

The Administration supports a three-tiered approach to the enforcement of health and